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SUPPLEMENT TO
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Translation requested.)

THE PREPARATION OF YOUNG SOVIET SCHOLARS

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When the plan to establish the course had been accepted, a committee headed by V. L. Komarov drew up the regulations for the postgraduate courses. The regulations provided for the admittance of students of either sex, less than 35 years of age, who had completed a course of higher learning and had at least a reading knowledge of a foreign language. The only substitute for the educational requirement was the successful completion of an oral examination. Preference was given candidates with 2 years of postgraduate study at another institution or 2 years of experience in scientific research. Each student was to be guided by a qualified scientist or by a member of the staff of the Academy. These regulations were officially approved in May 1930.

Although for the first few years postgraduate courses at the Academy were primarily candidate courses, the establishment of courses leading to a doctorate was approved in 1935. Aspirants for the doctorate were required to have the degree of Candidate in Science. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which continued to be the final authority on doctorates as well as on candidacies, provided for enrollment of students in the candidate course without separation from their employment. In addition, the Presidium directed that candidate courses be organized in other institutes. These measures resulted in an increase in the number of postgraduate students prior to the German invasion of 1941.

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Despite a sharp decrease in enrollment following the German attack, by the fall of 1942 the number of students was on the increase. The following table shows the numbers of students in postgraduate courses from 1943 to 1947 under the over-all supervision of N. G. Bruyevich of the Academy of Sciences USSR:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Doctorate</u>		<u>Candidacy</u>	
	<u>Separated From Employment</u>	<u>Not Separated From Employment</u>	<u>Separated From Employment</u>	<u>Not Separated From Employment</u>
1943	63	16	107	30
1944	286	152	439	140
1945	420	219	725	142
1946	511	192	831	95
1947	431	224	1,046	99

(NOTE: Total for 1947, 1,800.)

In July 1947, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences directed the Bureau of Departments to conduct a careful selection of candidates for postgraduate courses and, in so doing, to pay particular attention to the needs of other institutes, academies, and laboratories for scientific personnel.

Among those who have completed the postgraduate course are Academicians M. V. Keldysh, S. A. Khristianovich, and the following corresponding members of the Academy: E. A. Asratyan, S. G. Barkhudarov, V. I. Veksler, I. N. Vekua, B. M. Vul, Ye. M. Zhukov, A. A. Imshenetskiy, N. A. Krasil'nikov, A. D. Petrov, V. I. Ravdonikas, I. Ye. Starik, I. V. Tananayev, and G. V. Tsereteli.

Former students who have been elected to the staff of academies of union republics include: V. D. Kupradze and K. D. Dondua to the Georgian SSR; N. M. Sizaikyan and M. K. Chaylakhyan to the Armenian SSR. Mir Ali Seid Aliogly Kashkay is Secretary of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR; I. G. Galuzo holds the same position in the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR. A. Ya. Margulyan and N. U. Bazanova, graduates of the Academy, are on the staff of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR.

Personnel who have completed postgraduate courses at Moscow and Leningrad universities, who are now on the staff of the Academy of Sciences USSR, include G. F. Aleksandrov, I. N. Natarov, B. A. Nikitin, and P. N. Fedoseyev. Over 150 doctors of science, former students at the Academy, are now engaged in research at the Academy and at other institutes.

More than 80 percent of the senior scientists of the Mathematical Institute imeni V. A. Steklov, of the Institute of Oriental Studies, of the Institute of History, and more than 70 percent of the senior scientists of the Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchaev, of the Physiological Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, of the Geological Institute, of the Institute of Language and Logic imeni N. Ya. Marr, of the Institute of the History of Physical Culture imeni N. Ya. Marr, and of a number of other institutes have had the opportunity to prepare themselves for scientific activity by taking postgraduate courses. More than 600 persons have completed postgraduate work at the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Reports issued by the president of the Academy of Sciences, S. I. Vavilov, and by the Presidium of the Academy have taken note of the importance of postgraduate work in the development of schools of science. In November 1947, the Soviet of Ministers USSR decided to advance the preparation of scientific personnel by attaching young scientists who work in universities, institutes, or other establishments to the Academy of Sciences USSR. These scientists study

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for their doctorates and at the same time remain on the staffs of their institutes and establishments. Thus, the influence of the Academy of Sciences USSR has become all the more effective in the development of science throughout the country. This system has become the basic method of preparing scientific personnel with the highest qualifications, accordingly the requirements which personnel must meet to be selected have become much more rigid.

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